

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

QUALXSERV, INC.,

Petitioner,

No. C 06-05956 JSW

v.

PAMELA F. ALVAREZ,

Respondent.

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO
DISMISS**

Now before the Court is the motion to dismiss filed by respondent Pamela F. Alvarez (“Alvarez”). Having carefully reviewed the parties’ papers and the relevant legal authority, the Court hereby GRANTS the motion.

BACKGROUND

In 2004, Alvarez filed a class action in the Superior Court for the County of Mendocino against petitioner Qualxserv, Inc. (“Qualxserv”), Dell Inc., Dell Catalog Sales, L.P., and Dell Products, L.P. (collectively, “Dell”), and Bantec, Inc. (Alvarez’s Request for Judicial Notice (“RJN”), Ex. A.)¹ Alvarez’s state court complaint is a consumer action based on Dell, Qualxserv, and Bantec’s alleged deceptive warranty practices. The alleged practices include selling consumers computers with “next business day onsite repair and parts” warranties but failing to provide such services. (*Id.*, Ex. A.) In September 2004, Dell, Qualxserv, and Bantec moved to compel arbitration in the underlying state court class action, which the state court granted. (*Id.*, Exs. C, D.) Alvarez sought and was granted leave to file an amended class action complaint in the state court action. (*Id.*, Ex. E.) In September 2006, Alvarez filed an amended

¹ The Court grants Alvarez’s request for judicial notice. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 201.

1 complaint, adding California statutory claims based on the same set of facts. (*Id.*, Ex. F.) Dell,
2 Qualxserv, and Bantec then filed separate petitions in this Court to compel arbitration of the
3 claims asserted in Alvarez's state court class action. Alvarez now moves to dismiss the petition
4 filed by Qualxserv, *inter alia*, for lack of jurisdiction.

5 ANALYSIS

6 Federal courts have limited jurisdiction. *Owen Equipment & Erection Co. v. Kroger*,
7 437 U.S. 365, 374 (1978). Federal courts can only adjudicate cases which the Constitution or
8 Congress authorize them to adjudicate: those cases involving diversity of citizenship, or a
9 federal question, or those cases to which the United States is a party. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v.*
10 *Guardian Life Insurance Co. of America*, 511 U.S. 375 (1994). This Court has original subject
11 matter jurisdiction in diversity cases where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of
12 \$75,000 and is between citizens of different states. 28 U.S.C. § 1332. Federal courts are
13 presumptively without jurisdiction over civil cases and the burden of establishing the contrary
14 rests upon the party asserting jurisdiction. *Kokkonen*, 511 U.S. at 377.

15 Qualxserv contends this Court has jurisdiction based on diversity pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
16 § 1332. Alvarez does not dispute there is complete diversity between the parties, but rather,
17 argues that the amount in controversy does not exceed \$75,000. In support of its position that
18 the amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional amount, Qualxserv solely relies on the cost
19 *Dell* would incur if it were required to comply with the injunction sought by Alvarez in a
20 separate, related action.

21 Qualxserv's reliance on the cost *Dell* would incur to satisfy the jurisdictional amount
22 fails for two independent reasons. First, Qualxserv and Dell initiated separate actions to compel
23 arbitration. 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) ("section 1367") provides for supplemental jurisdiction over
24 claims that are related to other claims in an action when a district court has original jurisdiction
25 over the action. The language of section 1367 "requires that the supplemental jurisdiction be
26 exercised in the *same* case, not a *separate* or subsequent case." *Ortolf v. Silver Bar Mines, Inc.*,
27 111 F.3d 85, 86 (9th Cir. 1997) (emphasis added). Without any basis for original jurisdiction in
28 *this* action, the action must be dismissed.

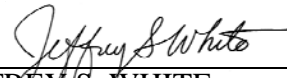
1 Second, even if the Court could consider the jurisdictional amount in the petition filed
2 by Dell to provide jurisdiction in this matter, the Court has found that Dell failed to demonstrate
3 the amount in controversy requirement had been satisfied.² Accordingly, Alvarez's motion to
4 dismiss is granted.

5 **CONCLUSION**

6 For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS Alvarez's motion to dismiss this action
7 for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.³

8 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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10 Dated: February 23, 2007


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12 JEFFREY S. WHITE
13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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27 ² Because the Court finds that Qualxserv has failed to demonstrate that the amount in
28 controversy exceeds \$75,000, the Court need not address Alvarez's additional asserted bases
for dismissal.

³ Because the Court has ordered that the case be dismissed, Qualxserv's motion to
compel arbitration is moot and need not be addressed.